

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives held at the Capitol, July 6, 1838, the Hon. JOHN M. NILES, of Connecticut and the Hon. CHARLES E. HAYNES, of Georgia, being Chairman, and the Hon. GEORGE M. KEIM, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. H. L. TURNER, of Tennessee, acting as Secretaries, the Address to the People of the United States was received, and further considered; whereupon, on motion of the Hon. Hiram Gray, of New York, it was.

Resolved, That the address be signed and published by the committee who have prepared it in behalf of the Republican members of Congress.

JOHN M. NILES, and CHARLES E. HAYNES, } Chairmen.
Geo. M. Keim, and H. L. Turner, } Secretaries.
ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In a country advancing with the rapidity of ours, great changes, having a powerful control over its political relations and future destiny, must not unfrequently occur, which may make it the duty of those entrusted, for the time, with the management of public affairs, in order to avoid misapprehension, to publish an exposition of their principles and purposes. Such are the changes which have taken place within the last few years, and which have already had great effect on the political condition of the country, are destined still to have much greater hereafter. Among these may be enumerated the final payment of the public debt; the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, without renewal; the rise and progress of abolition; and finally the stoppage of payment by the banks, with the consequent embarrassment to the community, and in the fiscal action of the Government. Never, in so short a period, since the commencement of the Government, have so many events, destined to effect so mighty a change in our political condition, occurred. That their first effect would be to unsettle public opinion was to be expected; and accordingly there never was a time, when the political elements of the country were in a state of greater confusion, and when it was more important that those who are entrusted with the management of public affairs, should recur to first principles, and give a full and explicit exposition of their views.

Actuated by these considerations, the Republican members of Congress, about to return to their constituents, propose to lay before them a brief exposition of the principles by which they have been guided, and intend hereafter to be governed, on some of the most important measures of public policy acted on, and to be acted on in the councils of the General Government.

We are deeply sensible that too much has been expected from the deliberations of Congress. A numerous and powerful party has induced a large portion of the people to look alone to the Congress of the United States for relief. They are taught to believe that from thence alone can emanate the measures required to restore the country to peace, quiet, and happiness, unmindful that we have a written Constitution to control those who administer the various departments of the General Government. Many appear to think that Congress can do any and every thing called for in this novel crisis in the affairs of the country. To guard against the further progress of this fatal delusion, and to exonerate ourselves from unreasonable responsibility, we propose, at the threshold of this address, to present a concise history, touching the character of the federal Constitution, and the origin of the two great political parties which have divided, and will probably forever divide, the American people.

There were radical differences of opinion in the convention which formed the Constitution. They laid the foundation of those parties which have at intervals ever since agitated, and at this moment deeply agitate, the whole country.

A portion of the convention, from a strong partiality for the British form of Government, desired to approximate as near that system as public opinion in America would allow. From them came propositions for a President and Senate for life, elections for long terms, and other fundamental arrangements, which should remove the Government as far as possible from popular control. Another portion, having more confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people, advocated the principle of making the executive and legislative branches elective for short terms. After the Constitution was formed, those two parties differed widely in the views they took of the tendency of the Government; the one believing that it was towards consolidation, and the other to disunion, and the one accordingly believing that the danger was despotism in the head, and the other anarchy in the members. Hence the different light in which the two parties viewed the character of the system. The Republican party held it to be federalist in its character, and formed by the States in their sovereign capacity, and adopted for their mutual security and happiness, while many of their adversaries regarded it as a great national Republic, formed by the American people in the aggregate, to promote the interest of the majority instead of the several States composing it.

When the Government was put in operation under the new Constitution, each party adopted roles of construction calculated to secure their peculiar objects, and advance their cherished principles, in its practical operation.

Unfortunately, the execution of certain vital parts of the system was entrusted to men who

had no faith in its stability, without essential changes, removing it further from the influence of the people and the States, and they immediately set themselves to work to accomplish, by a broad construction that which was, in their opinion, essential to the continued existence of the Government, but was unattainable through a direct appeal to the States and people for amendments to the Constitution. Out of this design grew the funding system of the first Secretary of the Treasury, and other measures intended to create an improper action of the Government.

The other party maintaining their faith in the Constitution as it is, insisted that the Constitution should be construed strictly, according to its honest meaning as adopted by the States; and that changes in the system, when found necessary, should be sought through applications for amendments, rather than through new, vague and multitudinous constructions which, in effect, would accumulate unlimited powers in a Government notoriously limited by those who had created it. The rapid and resolute encroachments of a few years greatly alarmed and roused to energetic action the friends of a limited, pure Government, controlled by the public will. They organized themselves for constitutional resistance, proportioned to the character and extent of actual and threatened usurpations, and threw out, from the ablest pens of that day, luminous expositions of the real origin, true character, and ultimate objects of our Constitution. After a fearful struggle, success crowned their efforts; the Government was wrested from the hands of those whose principles were monarchical and aristocratical; the letter of the Constitution, and the honest meaning of those who adopted it, became the practical rule of construction; and public opinion, expressed by the unbiased representatives of the people and the States, through the different branches of the Government, was recognized as the only legitimate governing power.

We adhere to the constitutional doctrines of the Republican party of 1798-9; we adopt the rule of strict construction they maintained, as the only true and safe one, applicable to our Constitution; we reject the assumption that the people have not the requisite intelligence and virtue to choose competent managers of public affairs, and direct them when necessary.

These are the principles upon which we would have our Government administered, and a reference to our views upon the great and agitating topics of the day will, we trust show that we are disposed to carry these principles into practice by our public acts.

The leading question which now divides the two parties of the country is, the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States. The first bank was a measure of that party, which deemed it necessary to devise other means than public opinion and the suffrages of the people, to secure a stable Government. It was condemned by the people, and was required to wind up, after living out its chartered existence. Far different were the considerations which led to the establishment of a second bank. It was thought to be necessary, perhaps from conclusions too hastily drawn, as an instrument to compel the State banks to resume specie payments; and as a fiscal agent, to keep and transfer the funds of the United States. This bank was also condemned by the people, and its charter suffered to expire without renewal. The question is, shall we have a third bank, after two have been established by the public authorities, and condemned by the people? There are many of us who have always believed a Bank of the United States to be unconstitutional. They look upon the power to create corporations, except in and for the District of Columbia, as a substantive power reserved wholly to the States. They find that the convention which formed the Constitution, refused to insert clauses delegating to Congress the general power to create corporations. In the discussions of the friends and foes of the Constitution, through the press of the country, and in the State conventions prior to its adoption, they did not find it alleged on either side, that it conferred such a power on Congress. They think that the absence of any grant of power in the Constitution ought, itself, to be conclusive; but when, in addition to this, it has been proved by the developments of late years that the proposition was actually voted down in convention, and that both parties were thenceforward silent on the subject; it seems to them impossible to doubt that the power was not granted, but was purposely withheld.

They believe that Congress has no constitutional power to regulate credit in any of the States; that the right of each citizen, and of any association of citizens, to use their credit, is derived originally from the laws, but is an incident to property in the social state; that the citizens of the States possessed it in the most plenary manner; and that each or any of them, singly or associated, could issue their notes, without limitation, until the right was taken away by the laws of the States against private banking; that, to restore the right, nothing is necessary but the repeal of those laws; and that the granting of bank charters is but a restoration of the right to the favored individuals, in a modified form. They maintain that the General Government, having had no agency of right, or in fact, in restraining the use of credit, or forbidding private banking within the States, has no power to restore the right, in either a general or modified form, the power belonging exclusively to the States which took it away. And they think Congress has as rightful power to abrogate all the State laws against banking, and restore the right to every citizen without restraint, as they have to restore it in a qualified shape under the conditions of a bank charter.

These, and many other arguments of great force, may be employed to prove the unconstitutionality of a Bank of the United States. But whatever may have been, or are now, our several conclusions upon that point, we unanimously concur in the opinion that the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States is necessary, inexpedient, and dangerous to the public liberty.

A few years' experience has given much additional force to the arguments originally urged against such an institution. A leading argument in favor of it is that the State banks, of themselves, are incompetent to manage their affairs prudently, or to maintain specie payments and preserve a sound currency; and that a Bank of the United States is necessary to check and control them. Do those who use this argument reflect that it is an argument against popular government itself? The people constitute the governing power in the United States, and it is by their authority that the State banks are created. This argument assumes that the people are incompetent to check and control a class of institutions which they create, and that a new agent, unknown to the States and irresponsible to them or to the people, must be introduced, to save them from the disastrous consequences of their own acts.

Is this a Republican doctrine? On the contrary, is it not the leading argument in favor of monopoly and absolute power throughout the world? Why do kings reign, and princes exercise absolute dominion, but because the people are assumed to be incompetent to act wisely and protect themselves against the evil consequences of their own ignorance and error? Assume that the State Banks are incompetent to the ends for which they are created, and will necessarily run into periodical excesses entailing great evils upon the country, to what source would a Republican look for a remedy? Would he say that the people cannot be trusted to amend their own institutions, and that we must have an irresponsible corporation to prevent these evils? Would he not rather justly conclude that the banking system itself was defective, and undertake to reform it, so as to bring it under the control of the people, through their constitutional organs, rather than to assume that it cannot be regulated otherwise than by the introduction of a power competent to contend for mastery with the Government itself?

We reject both the premises and the conclusions. We believe our representative and popular Governments in the States, who created these institutions, fully competent to modify and reform them, and to impose all those checks and restraints upon them which the banking system is capable of receiving.

To awaken the people to a due sense of the magnitude of that power which the advocates of a Bank of the United States would create, let us look at the amount in "men and money" which they propose to make dependent upon one institution.

The number of State banks and branches now, is 529. The number of president, directors, and other officers, is not over estimated at eight thousand two hundred. The number of stockholders may be safely estimated at three hundred and twenty thousand; and the number of debtors, exclusive of stockholders, at six hundred and fifty thousand. The aggregate of these is near a million of persons, whose business relations and pecuniary interests are directly involved. The capital of all the banks is about \$317,636,770; and the amount of their loans about \$485,631,867. Here, then, we have a mass of about one million of persons and money and credit to an amount exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, which are, in a great degree, dependent upon the operations of this bank credit system.

Left to be governed by the general laws of trade and credit, these elements of power may continue to be comparatively harmless in their effects upon our political institutions; but what does the Opposition party propose?

It proposes, by the establishment of a National Bank, increase, concentrate, and combine those elements in one corporation. The project is not merely to establish a new Bank, with an immense capital but it is also to give a head and manager to the million of persons and five hundred millions of dollars embraced in the existing State banks.

When the first Bank of the United States was created, with eleven millions of capital; the number of State banks did not exceed four, and their capital was not over two million five hundred thousand dollars; yet the Republicans of that day dreaded its power. When the second Bank was established with a capital of thirty five millions, the number of State banks did not exceed 134; and their capital was not over \$89,822,422. Patriotic fears of its dangerous power were then also entertained. If there was any cause for fear on those occasions, how ought Republicans to feel now, when it is proposed to put one million of individuals, and more than \$600,000,000, under the substantial dominion of one corporation? The president of the late Bank of the United States testified, upon a public occasion, that there were few of the State banks which could not have crushed had it been so disposed. The power of the proposed new Bank will be greater, and every new State bank which has been or may be established, will add to its power by increasing the number of its influence.

What, under such a system, is to become of the independence of the several States, and their right and power to regulate and control their own institutions? Will the State banks be governed by the States which created them, or will they look for their superior to the monarch of the great bank credit system, on whom the inexorable and inevitable laws of credit and of

trade confer the power to crush or enslave them, according to his uncontrollable will?

Every year increases the danger of establishing such an institution, for every year adds to the number of State banks, which must of necessity be its subordinates and dependants. If it ever be established, every bank within the States will, necessarily, become the ally and vassal of this central power. Surely it is enough that the unchangeable laws of credit and trade subject the distant State banks to the influence of one common centre. That consequence is inevitable, and unless trade should be more extensively diffused, must be borne.

But, as the friends of the rights and independence of the States, can we desire to see this subjection made more absolute and degrading by artificial regulations? Least of all, can we desire to see the administration of the laws of credit and trade placed in hands which are not only independent of the State, but of all that is popular in the General Government? When a guarantee can be discovered against the frailties of our nature, mankind may be safe under absolute dominion. When directors of banks can be selected from a superior race, then the existence of a Bank of the United States may be compatible with the rights of the States and the liberty, prosperity, and happiness of the American people.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, July 31, 1838.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Democratic Conventions.

A Democratic Convention for the County of Oxford will be held at the Court House in Paris on WEDNESDAY the EIGHTH day of AUGUST next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, and County Treasurer for the ensuing political year.

A Democratic Convention for Oxford Congressional District will be held at the same place at one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, and County Treasurer for the ensuing political year.

It is requested that each town entitled to a Representative in the State Legislature should send two delegates, one town and plantation will each send one.

By order of the County Committee.

June 11, 1838.

The federal papers at a loss for other matter of objection against Mr. Fairfield are now endeavoring to persuade the people to oppose him on account of his course in relation to the duel. When that fatal tragedy occurred, many of the papers of both parties, feared that they could not be found on the floor of Congress any man possessing moral courage sufficient to demand an investigation of the facts attending that transaction. Some of the federal papers thought that perhaps Mr. Adams might do it, as his age and standing would protect him from the vengeance of those implicated. When Mr. Fairfield moved the investigation he was greeted with the applause of honest men of all parties. Even the political friends of Graves and Wise in the House dared not, with a few exceptions, withstand public sentiment so far as to oppose the demand. They have since so far recovered from their consternation as to attempt to brave out the matter and gloss over it if not justify the deed.

And now the federal party in this State fearing the popularity of Mr. Fairfield, are denouncing him for his course in demanding and effecting an investigation. This is perfectly in character. The services of the implicated in that foul murder are too important to the federal party, for them to permit the deserved punishment of expulsion to be inflicted, and therefore they denounce those who attempt to bring them to justice. A vulgar democrat is guilty of murder he must be hanged; but when a similar offence is committed by federal members of Congress it becomes quite a different affair. So far from their being thought deserving of punishment, the men are to be denounced who dare to demand an investigation of their conduct. The people of this State are called upon by the federal press to oppose Mr. Fairfield for his attempt to bring these federal members to justice. Those who think there is no harm in shooting a democrat, or that if wrong in itself, it becomes venial, when committed by federalists, may refuse to vote for Mr. Fairfield on this account. But those who are disposed to honor a man who has courage enough to do his duty regardless of the torments or displacement of individuals who may be implicated, or a party who may feel aggrieved at the exposure, will esteem Mr. Fairfield worth the loss on the account of his fearlessness in this effort.

The federal party may test Graves at public dinners and applaud Wise for his conduct. But the freedom of Maine will exonerate and despise the men and the party who justify or applaud them.

"Prescription for opinions sake." The federalists have repeated this cry so long, that parrot-like, they utter it even when its recollection must cause a blush in the cheeks of those of the party who retain any regard to consistency. The Kennebec Journal says that a Post Master has been appointed at Watton, "vice Charles Morse, Esq. an old republican who has held the office a great number of years and whose only crime is that he is a whig." We suppose that from the mention of the fact that he has held the office a great number of years, the Journal would have us draw the inference that his claims were thereby strengthened. Doubtless if he had held it to the day of his death, according to the federal creed his son, if he has any, would have been entitled to it as a part of his inheritance. Officers are not yet held in any manner to the federal standard. Officers are not yet held in any manner to the federal standard. Officers are not yet held in any manner to the federal standard.

But how cruel to remove a man for opinions sake. Why not imitate the magnanimous example of Gov. Kent, who has so unparagonably avoided anything of the kind? What a shock it must be to the people of this State, that so pernicious an example should be set before them.

We propose this high handed offence will stir up the whole federal party to renewed exertions, to prevent the practice from extending further and stamping with the seal of their repudiation so pernicious a doctrine. The federalists never remove a man from office—unless it happens to be a political opponent.

The federal papers assail Mr. Fairfield because he is not an abolitionist. At a federal State Convention of young men held at Utica, N. Y. the meeting was thrown into a state of uproar by the President of the Convention reading a letter requesting that a notice of an abolition meeting might be read. The motion was laid upon the table, and although that motion was reconsidered yet such a tumult ensued upon the attempt to read the notice, that it was withdrawn, before order could be restored. Such were the feelings of the federal Convention in N. Y. on the subject of abolitionism, though it was urged that the abolitionists were their good friends and allies and therefore it was policy to treat them with respect. Such undoubtedly are the feelings of many of the federalists in this State, and yet from motives of policy, they flatter them with sweet speeches and court their alliance. We trust that the abolitionists have intelligence enough to understand the hypocrisy of our opponents, and to know what party are the advocates of freedom and of the rights of the people. We would scorn to solicit their aid by promises of aid or support. Our principles are well known, if they are more congenial to the sentiments by which the abolitionists are actuated, than those of our opponents, we have reason to expect that they will not be deterred from the support of the democratic candidates by the clamors of federalism. But if they are in the market, and will sell themselves to the party that will bid highest and promise fairest, then they belong to our opponents as a matter of right, and we have no wish to interfere in their bargain. We are not the advocates of slavery—we wish that there was not a slave within the limits of our country—but we are not abolitionists as the term is usually understood.

"In peace prepare for war," is a proverb the wisdom of which, experience and observation have confirmed beyond doubt. And I wish to make an application of this wholesome maxim, toward awakening and "stirring up" our democratic friends throughout the County. As the time appointed for our democratic Convention is drawing near, and as it is expected that the different towns will then be well represented, it is hoped that one subject, which, though often alluded to, but too little heralded, will not be overlooked. I refer to party discipline and organization. I am happy to believe that in many towns a complete organization has been already effected, and that salutary measures have been taken to secure the grand result, which all with a much interest are anticipating. But in many towns this is not the fact. No precautionary steps have been taken, or will be taken, unless the importance of the subject is pressed home to them. And it seems to me that the Convention ought to take this matter in hand, and to adopt some system to ensure a full attendance at the polls, and that all necessary preparations may be made for the approaching contest.

No Democrat, I presume, doubts for a moment what the result of the next election will be. We look forward to the elevation of Mr. Fairfield with as much confidence, as that the sun will continue to rise from day to day. And no one who watches the signs of the times, and who pays any deference to public sentiment, as gathered from the press, can fail to be cheered and encouraged at the prospect. The cordiality and unanimity with which the nomination has been received, and the spirit which is every where manifested shows that a better result could not have been made, and is an earnest of a splendid democratic triumph. But however confident of success, and however sanguine in our anticipations, it should not be forgotten that victory is attended with difficulties. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

We often hear it said after election "well, it has done well, but might have done better." May it not be said of us this fall that we have been taken unawares. For once let us do our best, and show to the federal wings what we might have done last fall.

It should be recollected also that our next year will be a test of the politics of the State, and that the influence of the next election will not be confined within our own borders. The eyes of neighboring States are upon us. When at our last election we suffered ourselves to be taken by surprise, and federalism had apparently gained the ascendancy, it was made a matter of honor and glory of federal victory "from Den to Boston." "Great Whig Victory," "Maine redeemed," "another bright star," in large characters occupy the columns of every whig paper. Federal rejoicings in Maine have ever since been loud, and it is not to be wondered at that they should make the most of their supposed triumph. And though in apparent prosperity now, a high hopes, and flushed a little with success, they will find that democracy is made of sterner stuff than to suffer a single federal Governor to retain the chair of State more than one year out of seven.

But as our next vote is to be the grand test of parties, we owe it to ourselves, as well as to the cause throughout the land, to make one vigorous effort, and not to be content with a mere majority. Every honorable exertion should be made, and every vote secured. Let us see to it in season that our forces are well organized, that when the time for action shall come, we may present a solid and imposing front, scattering terror and dismay among our opponents, but cheering and grandstanding the hearts of the friends of liberty and Republicanism throughout the country.

From the Portland Standard.

A Conservative Journal has a laudable article to prove that the democratic candidate for Governor and the other candidates generally, thus far nominated, are supporters of the Independent Treasury. The Republican need be at no pains to establish that point. We cheerfully admit it so far as we know the views of the candidates nomination; and we not only admit it, but found, upon such clear and acknowledged views on that subject, sound claims to the support of the democratic party. We have always believed the true question before the people to be a national Bank or a separation of the national treasury from all Banks. Entertaining these views we are willing to go to the people with that question. The one party desire to entrust the public monies to the hands of agents, securely guarded, and responsible to the people, to be kept for the purposes for which it was raised. The other party wish to deposit it in one bank or a league of Banks, not responsible, in any but a remote sense, to the people, to be used for the benefit of stockholders, or a limited circle of customers of such institutions. The one party, pursuing the plain requirements of the constitution, ask its deposits with public officers under heavy securities, and not to be used except as appropriated by law—the other party ask, in effect, to levy taxes on the people for the use and benefit of a few. It is after all, perhaps, use of the public monies which operates more strongly with the advocates of the bank system, than any motive of a public nature. It is not its safety—it is not its liability to abuse—but it is because government will not through its revenues, give them pecuniary advantages and a capital, that leads them to labor so strenuously for a return of the revenue to the custody

of the Banks. At bottom, why session of Congress of it in banks, that system and—that in the loaned out to in the other, but the use, for the support of the mechanic, not more (vastly than those an aid in the class of the room to the compels the v used by them portion of this ic, and laborer the banks and Now, we ask, aid the relation and unequal sys benefit the few What points it was effected a thus stated by 1 The Con have been sus in their repor of inquiry. The establishment of 1836, defec tion from nominations by the modification which is made bill. 2. The att bank party in law of 1836 v 3. The sa the House v 4. The Ue clared, by a s people ought action of that rendered to bank of Represent so far, ought public Treas 5. The S occasions, wh ed to it since by the bank's clarati n. 6. These of the-people prove, what i true, that th s peration be fir as that connected with 7. They l aw has been present as the s de-crea money, in s peated recou cause there of both Han because there the friends of tils of a bill. 8. They f of the Repu money, and e nce to the p and that exp render it to al these obje 9. The v tils's amendm had so much the keeping sively prove and Federal people to the on, regardless wants of th the public ed. Such is the two great p rity. Can t Republicans GREAT THE FEE no nation the oppositi tion between concluded follow, and upon two s the tion party, ment, viz z Mr Kent's holders un prising the with Kent's character grades from ly determin except to and of the tions have, didate for Kent's fr since Mr union of the re-elected opposition defeat, if the people the Sun

of the Banks.—If this were not the true feeling at bottom, why did they vote during the late session of Congress against the special deposit of it in banks, were the only difference between that system and the late deposit system—was that in the one case the money could be loaned out to the customers of the banks, and in the other, not? Nothing will satisfy them but the use, for their own peculiar and exclusive benefit, of the taxes which the people pay for the support of government. The farmer, the mechanic, and day-laborer pay as much, if not more (vastly more in proportion to members) than those who look to bank facilities as an aid in the pursuit of business. Yet a limited class of the community, stock-holders and customers of the banks—claim it as a right to compel the whole people to pay taxes to be used by them until appropriated by law. What portion of this benefit does the farmer, mechanic, and laborer obtain? None. It all goes to the banks and the customers of the Banks. Now, we ask, will the great mass of the people aid the nefarious fraud of such an unjust and unequal system whose whole tendency is to benefit the few at the expense of the many? What points in relation to this great measure were effected at the late session of Congress are thus stated by the Globe.

1. The Committee on Finance of the Senate have been sustained by Congress to the letter in their report upon Mr. Webster's resolution of inquiry. In that report the committee resist the establishment of the bank deposit system of 1836, defend the policy of the gradual exclusion from circulation of bank notes of denominations below five dollars, and recommend the modification of the deposit law of 1836 which is made by the passage of Mr. Wright's bill.

2. The attempt of Mr. Webster and the bank party in that Senate to revive the deposit law of 1836 were wholly defeated.

3. The same attempt by his man Curtis in the House was equally successful.

4. The House of Representatives has declared, by a solemn vote, that the money of the people ought not to, and shall not so far, as the action of that House is concerned, be again surrendered to the banks to be made the foundation for bank loans. In other words, the House of Representatives has voted that a separation, so far, ought to, and shall exist between the public Treasury and the banks.

5. The Senate has, upon this and all other occasions, when the question has been presented to it since the suspension of specie payments by the banks in May, 1837, made the same declaration.

6. These expressions of the Representatives of the people in the two Houses of Congress prove, what we have constantly asserted to be true, that the people of the country demand a separation between Bank and State, at least so far as that the public money shall be in no way connected with the business of banking.

7. They further show that the reason why no law has been passed, or will be, passed, during the present session of Congress, to provide for the safe-keeping and management of the public money, in substantial conformity with the repeated recommendation of the President, is not because there is not a majority of the members of both Houses favorable to the separation, but because there are differences of opinion among the friends of the principle as to the proper details of a bill.

8. They further prove that the great object of the Republicans is the safety of the public money, and its convenient disposition with reference to the public works and public interest, and that experience has taught them that to surrender it to the uses of banking is destructive of all these objects.

9. The vote of the House against Mr. Curtis's amendment, after the Republican members had so modified it as to deny the use, but not the keeping of the money to the banks, conclusively proves that it is the object of the Bank and Federal party is to give the money of the people to the backs to be used and banked upon, regardless of the safety of the money, the wants of the public Treasury, or the rights of the public creditors.

Such is the issue fairly made up between the two great parties in Congress and in the country. Can there be any doubt upon which side the Republicans will be found.

GREAT TROUBLE AND ALARM IN THE FEDERAL CAMP. Mr. Fairfield's nomination has carried dismay into the ranks of the opposition. Our federal opponents not daring to risk the issue of the gubernatorial election between Mr. Fairfield and Mr. Kent, have concluded to give the latter gentleman a vote-fellow, and carry on the canvass by fiddling upon two strings. It is well known to the public that there are two branches to the opposition party, or more properly three at this moment, viz.—the main division, consisting of Mr. Kent's working friends, including the office-holders and Loco-Foco Whigs; another, comprising the disappointed and those disgusted with Kent's vacillating policy and ineffectuality of character; and a third small faction of renegades from all parties, who have not yet exactly determined where to go or what they want, except to defeat the Democracy of the State and of the Union. These two last named factions have determined to unite upon a third candidate for Governor, by the suffrage of Mr. Kent's friends proper, who are well convinced since Mr. FAIRFIELD'S nomination, that by a union of the three divisions, Mr. Kent cannot be re-elected. Hence the policy of the federal opposition to have two candidates in order to defeat, if possible the election of Governor by the people, and to exert their full strength upon the Senators and Representatives, in order

again to smuggle a federalist into the chair of State, and to impose upon Maine another resolve Governor.

The Eastern Republican, the organ of the two minor Opposition factions, last Tuesday contained a call upon its Democratic Republican Conservative Whig friends, and all the affected men throughout the State, to meet in Bangor on the 19th of July, to sympathize together, to put up a third candidate for Governor, to carry out the separate organization as to Representatives to Congress, State Senators and Representatives, to confer with one another as to the best mode of opposing the National Administration, the election of John Fairfield, and the success of the Democratic party generally.

The notices appear in the Republican with no father or sponsor but the editor, who calls a "State Convention," a "County Convention," and a "District Convention," all on the same day, at the same place, and upon his own responsibility. The modest assurance of the man is equalled only by some of his other well known public and private feats. No man here of common intelligence questions his peculiar ability to revolutionize public opinion both in politics and morals.

The editor with his usual shrewdness and devotion to "conventional morals," says the call is made at the request of many Republicans [Republican Whigs] from various parts of the State. We do not believe half a dozen men calling themselves "Republicans," knew that the call was to be made before it was published, and we do not believe a baker's dozen of this description throughout the whole State knew any thing about it; but we do know that some of the bitterest federalists in this city gave information of the notice some days before it appeared in the Republican. O, what a beautiful link in this Democratic Republican Conservative Whig chain is the State Land Office.

In remarks explanatory of the object of the call and the design of those who made it, the editor of the Republican says it is for the purpose of "concentrating votes" to oppose "the destructive measures of the Administration." He says the Conservatives, the saviours of the Whig party, can "throw five thousand votes" that they can secure strength enough in the House to hold the balance of power, and will thus prove a salutary check upon the excesses of the party to which they may choose to yield the assent of the ensuing year. The editor then, and all his followers in different parts of the State, if any he have, are FAIRLY IN THE MARKET TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. This is the idea in the quotation, if it means any thing. But it is doubted even by the editors whether these Democratic Republican Conservative Whigs will remain with him long enough for him to complete the sale, for he says many of them already "are prepared to leave the contending factions" and GO OVER to the main body of the federal party.

No one we are satisfied can at this enlightened day be deceived by this new device of the federal hydra enemy of the Democratic party. The Democrats of this State can beat their federal opponents whether they have one or a dozen gubernatorial candidates, whether they fight in open field or in ambush, and under whatever name or disguise they may assume.

If the Saco Democrat or any of its allies is anxious to make our Boundary Question one of a party character, we are ready for the contest. The sooner such an issue is agreed upon the better for us, and the worse for them? So says the Portland Advertiser. After using the most desperate efforts to make our Boundary question one of a party character, the Advertiser, like the thief in the crowd joins lustily in the alarm, and is among the first to cry stop here! now that there are efforts have proved unavailing. Does the Advertiser suppose that the people of this State are so very blind as not to know what class of politicians have endeavored to give a party character to the Boundary Question? Does it suppose that the efforts of the federal party in our Legislature—all tending to give a decided party character to this question—are unknown to the people of this State? Is it a matter which has been hidden under a bushel? Has it not rather been proclaimed from every newspaper in the State, in the interest of Gov. Kent and his clique of State office-holders, that all the merit of urging this question upon the attention of Congress and the nation, belongs solely to Gov. Kent and the federal members of the Legislature and the federal member of Congress. All others were forbidden to participate in the honor which was so arrogantly claimed as the exclusive property of a few party leaders, who, after striving hard to get up a party excitement upon a question about which there were no party differences, seek to screen themselves from public indignation, by accusing others of attempting to do the very thing of which the federal leaders have been actually guilty. This is crying 'stop thief' with a vengeance. However, the course of the Advertiser is perfectly 'in character' with the conduct of a party which never regards the means used to sustain itself, if the end can only be attained, no matter how desperate the means nor how unjustifiable the end.

We should be pleased to know, how the Advertiser can make it appear that when such an issue is agreed upon, the better for us? The Advertiser and its allies have tried this issue once, and it has proved rather the worse for us. Let them beware how they tamper with opposition to have two candidates in order to defeat, if possible the election of Governor by the people, and to exert their full strength upon the Senators and Representatives, in order

from Constantinople at Boston on the 17th inst.

A New Cry.—The Tory-Whigs are never at a loss for new expedients when old ones become stale and unprofitable. Hence, the tenacity with which they adhere to the maxim of J. Q. Adams.

"For if we cannot alter things By George we'll change their names."

Once the cry, of office holders, was the war-cry the rallying-shout of the party, and the interference of office holders in elections, was denounced as an act of treason. But the tables have turned. The open, palpable and undisguised interference of Gov. Kent's train band of newly appointed office holders, and their desperate efforts to perpetuate the federal ascendancy in this State—have induced leaders to change their notes, and, instead of the old shouting about office holders, we have the new cry of ex-offices holders! Upon the heads of the individuals, the seven vials of the double distilled wrath of Tory Whiggery will be poured out in copious effusions. Office holders—especially Gov. Kent's—are regarded with considerable complacency. They are permitted to participate in Tory Whig conventions, and make speeches without molestation. But an ex-office holder is looked upon with the same degree of horror with which the same party, in the days of their simplicity, used to regard the dear office holders, whom they have taken to their embraces. Such is the accommodating nature of Tory Whiggery—denouncing today the same class of men whom they honored yesterday—and changing their principles as easily and readily as they change their name.

Saco Democrat.

A vote was taken upon the use of the public money by the Banks, in the House of Representatives just previous to the adjournment which served to dishearten the federalists, and infuse new spirits into the Democratic ranks.

When Mr. Curtis's bill was under discussion, respecting the disposition of the public money, Mr. Parry, of this State, moved to amend the bill so that nothing contained in the act shall be construed so as to authorize the use of the public money for banking purposes. The question was put, and the result was, yeas 101, nays 101. The speaker voted in the affirmative, and the amendment was adopted. Twenty-five members were absent, who were known to be favorable to the principles of the amendment; so that if the House had been full there would have been a decided majority in favor of the divorce of bank and State, a principle for which the Democratic party and the Administration are earnestly contending, although there may be some difference of opinion with regard to the best means by which this is to be effected.

This decided expression of the opinion of the House upon a subject of such vital interest to the country, must be extremely gratifying to the Democratic party, while it will serve to convince our opponents that the principle for which we are contending will be preserved in and maintained until it becomes the settled policy of the government.—Saco Democrat.

Silver Change.—An important bill to increase the quantity of silver change has passed the Senate; it is a bill to authorize the branch mints in Georgia and North Carolina to coin silver change of the denominations of twenty five cents, ten cents, and five cents. These branches were intended to coin gold only, but it is found that the same machinery will strike half eagles and quarter eagles will also strike the smaller pieces of silver, and that no additional expense will be incurred by this extension. It is a measure of great moment to increase the quantity of silver change in the country. It is necessary to the convenience of the people, and to the suppression of shill-plasters, and will prevent future pretenses for shill-plasters, as small silver is never exported.

ERA OF GOOD FEELING.—Gov. Mayes, the members of the New York Senate, the Mayor of the city of New York, the Recorder and both boards of the Common Council partook of a sumptuous dinner on Senate Island last Wednesday. The New Era says that Whigs toasted Democrats and Democrats toasted Whigs—that party politics being altogether excluded, the assembly of legislators, magistrates, and distinguished citizens, presented a gratifying scene of social cordiality and enjoyment—and when the steamboat left the wharf the Governor was greeted with reiterated cheers. This is right. There is a time for all things. Each in its proper place, say we. He who refuses to cultivate good social feeling with his neighbor because he may differ from him in opinion about religion or politics, is a small animal.

The Whiggery say that Faneuil Hall will not be large enough for the Webster dinner, and propose going upon the Common. The Committee will decide the question to-day. N. B. In reply to numerous enquiries from different members of the Committee we say, once for all, that we cannot attend the dinner—we suppose that Mr. Webster will be greatly disappointed, but "previous engagements" will positively prevent us from taking a lunch with him on the 24th. The committee will please to accept our thanks for the very polite manner in which their invitation was communicated, and offer to the company, on our behalf, this sentiment:—

THE MECHANICS OF BOSTON.—They know too well how to use tools to be made fools of.—Boston Statesman.

The N. Y. Sun thinks it isn't polite for a lady to knock a gentleman down. Could n't a gentleman bow before the ladies?

BE IT REMEMBERED
By every Mechanic and Laboring Man
That the Federalists are in favor of making bank paper the acknowledged currency of the country.

That they want to force the Government to take the notes of every bank in the United States, when there is scarcely a bank note in the country that will pass current one hundred miles from the place where issued.

That they conspired with the Bank of England to produce distress.

That they have determined to make the people suffer, because they are Democrats, and because they support democratic men.

That they have declared "Free suffrage to be a curse to any people."

That they refused to grant aid to the Government, at the time of extreme emergency.

And that they have boldly declared "The single end and aim of the Federal party is to get into power."

Let the people remember these things.—Keep them continually before you. They contain sentiments that should never be tolerated in a republican government.

Trenton Emancipator.

Correspondence of the Boston Morning Post, PITSFIELD, July 17, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR.—The citizens of this town and vicinity, have just witnessed one of the most terrific disasters that ever befel them. In the dead hour of night, when the entire population were fast asleep, and a perfect stillness pervaded the whole neighborhood, everybody was instantaneously aroused by one of the most terrible and terrific noises that ever fell upon the human ear. Men, women and children started from the beds, and in a state of nakedness ran into the streets, shrieking and screaming in the most frightful manner. Night was truly hideous. On seeking for the cause of this great alarm, it was ascertained that the powder magazine situated in the burial place in the centre of the village had blown up, and scattered desolation throughout its vicinage. The magazine contained nearly a thousand pounds of powder, and had been fired by some darning and desperate "Scoundrels prowling at the midnight hour."

It would be almost impossible for me to detail the injuries that the property surrounding the spot has sustained. All the buildings within a hundred rods were more or less injured—roofs broken in—walls started several inches—out-houses prostrated—and the glass shaken from the windows, not only of the dwelling houses, hotels and stores, but of the churches and other public institutions. Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that immense pieces of rock weighing from three to four hundred pounds were lifted by the explosion and sent off a distance of ten or fifteen rods. The printing office of the Sun was very much injured, as also the Museum which is said to have contained the rarest collection of curiosities in the country. You cannot imagine the consternation that prevailed here through that fatal night—and it would be useless for me to attempt a description of the half-hour that followed the moment of explosion. Of the report you may be able to judge from fact, that it was distinctly heard for fifteen miles, and was supposed to be an earthquake. The place looks gloomy.

The damage has been estimated at a sum not less than five or six thousand dollars, which I think is far below the mark.

It is most singular that amid all this wreck and ruin, not one life was lost. Had it occurred in the day-time, hundreds would probably have fallen.

There was an examination of some boys yesterday, suspected of the incendiaryism, but I believe nothing positive was proved. Every effort is being made to bring the scoundrels who caused this terrific disaster to the throne of justice. Yours, in haste J. J.

Robbery.—As a Mr. Young, formerly a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Oxford, was coming into the city last evening, and while on the Eastern Bridge, he was seized, robbed of about \$600, and thrown over the Bridge. He succeeded in reaching the shore. We have not learned how much the man was personally injured, or other particulars. Argus.

New Orleans July 12.—President Houston we are informed by a passenger arrived last evening in the Columbia, from Galveston, had left for the east, on a visit to the numerous Indian tribes who reside on the frontiers of the republic, for the purpose of forming treaties of amity and peace with them. He will, it is said be absent three months.—Courier.

Buxford, July 9th, 1838.

The Democratic Republicans of East Buxford met in the afternoon of Wednesday, July 4th, at the house of J. B. Leach, near Buxford Falls. After partaking of a repast served up by the host in good style, the club was removed and the following toasts were drank:—

1st. The day we celebrate—Never, never will the sons of America cease to rejoice at its annual return, so long as their country has a being among the nations of the earth.

2d. Federalists under the name of Whigs, like a negro under a white dress.

3d. Tories of '36, Federalists, Hartford Convention men, Federal Republicans, National Republicans, Whigs of '38, a succession of aristocratic knaves without a change of principles.

4th. Virgin B. Parry.—The people's man, and a man for the people.

5th. Oxford Democrat.—It labors to sustain the interest of the people, and the people ought to sustain the interest of the Democrat.

6th. Hon. T. J. Carter, deceased.—Long may his virtues, and patriotism, and his devotedness in the cause of democracy, be remembered and prize itself by the Democrats of Oxford.

7th. Andrew Jackson.—May his retirement be as peaceful as the public life has been glorious.

8th. John Fairfield.—A firm to the principles of democracy, by the exalting hills that diversity her face, she will make it manifest the 10th of September next.

9th. The Mob of Democrats.—Every thing for principle, and nothing for men.

10th. John Fairfield.—The defender of the rights of New England in the halls of Congress, in defiance of the threats of the assassin.—By his firm adherence to democratic measures, and the rights of the people, he has merited their approbation, and

will have the support of a majority of the citizens of Maine in coming election.

11th. The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution.—Alas! the relics of former patriotism and virtue.

12th. The Spirit of '38.—By looking at it as at Moscow, Buzen-Sergeant, it will cure the bite of the little reptile called the Voice of the People.

13th. Martin Van Buren.—An able Minister, a wise Counselor, an honest man.

VOLUNTEERS.

By A. Rolster, President of the day. Honest politicians for office and station of public trust, literary, talent and virtue are safe pillows on which to sustain a free, equal republican government.—The more virtue the safer the Government.

By the same. Democrats of Maine.—May they not be swallowed up by their party reptile called the voice of the people, nor thrown into readiness by its serpentine charms; but show by reports from the ballot boxes the coming September election that their principles shall be sustained, and John Fairfield will be elected Governor of the State of Maine the coming year.

By D. Knapp, Esq. Edward Kent's Administration.—Doomed to be executed on the Gallows of Public Opinion, its body enclosed in the Coffin of Disgrace, and buried deep in the grave of infamy beneath the productive soil of a Fair-Field.

By Albert Gilman. The bloodhounds of Democracy.—Firm in their political sentiments—unwavering dogmatism.—May they be as charitable towards the cause of equal rights and liberties as they are towards the fair ones of our land.

By A. Wheeler, V. President. N. Biddle, with his power in his right hand and his influence in his left, his fifty well brought to light, and he will have his doom with those who perish without mercy and leave their part with those who prefer the dishonest deed to the honest.

By the same. Whiggery, like the ancient Jews fighting for the death-pots of Egypt, who desired a golden land.—May democracy make a standard of honesty, equality and economy, which, like Moses serpent in the wilderness, shall bring to light the hidden misery of iniquity which bedevils our political horizon.

By James H. Farnum. Federalists under Whig colors.—Judges in stolen feathers.—The people will strip them of their borrowed plumage at our coming election.

By D. C. Abbott. The ruling men of Buxford.—True to their political integrity—cheerful lovers of Democracy.—May they not forget their duty at the ballot boxes the coming election, nor let the fangs of the political serpent keep them from their duty to their country.

By D. H. Farnum. Edward Kent's Administration.—May it live to the enormous age of eleven months and a half and no longer.

By Desj. Allen. The Moderated Gilly.—May he always be in the confidence by the citizens of Maine.

By D. Knapp. J. B. Leach, our host.—May his heart be as free from guile as his head is from hair.

By Capt. D. H. Farnum. America's Ships and Ladies.—May the first be well rigged and the latter well armed.

By J. B. Leach. May the sentiments offered at this table be held in remembrance as long as the water continues to run over the rocks of Buxford Falls.

MARRIED.

In Bethel by Elias M. Carter Esq. Mr. Orson Powers to Miss Sally E. Hubbard both of Bethel.

DIED.

In Sumner, 14th inst. Mrs. Alvina Lurvey aged 35 years.

In Hallowell Mr. Daniel Haines aged 50.

In Saco Mrs. Maria Lamb aged 61.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE NEWARK ENGLISH SCHOOL will be re-opened on the 20th of August, under the instruction of J. W. BOBBS. Particular attention will be given those desiring to teach.

N. B. Lectures will be given before the School by scientific gentlemen.

Board and Tuition, Masters \$1.75, Misses \$1.50 per week.

References.—David Noyce, Esq. Asa Danforth, Levi Whitman, Esq. Uriah Hall, Esq. Stephen Emery, Esq. July 24.

TO THE WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, married prior to 1794, are entitled to a pension for five years. The subscriber tenders his assistance to those wishing to make application for the benefits of this Act.

JOSEPH G. COLE.

Paris, July, 1838.

RENEVERER P. FITZ,
Painter & Glazier,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at two o'clock P. M., at the Store of J. H. Wardwell in Buxford, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which Joshua Dean of Bethel has by virtue of betterments or improvements on the farm on which he now lives, situated in said county, said farm is situated on the south side of the Androscoggin river, and near the farm owned by Doct. Simon Fuller.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

Ramford, July 14th, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—July 14, 1838.

TAKEN on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of J. H. Wardwell in Buxford, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which John M. Everts has in the share numbered thirty eight in the Capital Stock of Ramford T. M. Bridge Corporation.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

Ramford, July 14th, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—July 14, 1838.

TAKEN on execution, the same will be sold at public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of J. H. Wardwell in Buxford, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which John M. Everts has in the share numbered thirty eight in the Capital Stock of Ramford T. M. Bridge Corporation.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

Ramford, July 14th, 1838.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate of Oxford County, I shall sell at public Vendue on Wednesday, the twenty second day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of Henry Berry, late of Buxford, deceased, as will produce the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm exclusive of the widow's dower, the principal of several notes known by the name of the Factor Lot, principally covered by a heavy growth of Hemlock, Spruce, and hard wood. Also lot No. 6, one hundred acres principally covered with a heavy growth of oak and pine, capable of making a good fence. Also lot No. 5, 76 acres, covered with a growth of thrifty pine timber, many of which are suitable for mill-logs. A small lot of five acres, well wooded and timbered, with some improvements on the same.

Pew No. 17, in the town of Buxford. Sale on the premises, Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said County, at Buxford, July 13th 1838.

SETHUEN BERRY, Administrator.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ABRAHAM C. RUMLEY AND JUDAH DANA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JAMES W. RUMLEY late of Paris, died in said county, deceased, claiming and presenting their claim to a distribution of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the second day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

SETHUEN BERRY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

